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Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents.

PREPARED BY W. G. STANARD.

(CONTINUED.)

(23) RICHARD TREE, [1] of James City, Carpenter; "who came to this country with Master Abraham Persey, [2] Cape Merchant, as a foreman"; 50 acres in James City Island, adjoining the land of Edward Grindall. Granted 1624.

NOTES.

[1] Richard Tree was member of the House of Burgesses for Hog Island, 1627 and 1629. In October, 1629, "Goodman Tree" agreed to furnish one man for the party who were to plant corn at Kiskiack (Hening I, 140). He had a son, John, who was born 1612, and was alive 1624-'5.

[2] Abraham Persey, Merchant; came to Virginia in the ship Susan, in 1616, and was for a number of years (as early as 1619) Cape-Merchant or Treasurer of the Colony. He was also member of the Council, and in 1624 was one of the five commissioners appointed by the King to examine into the condition of affairs in Virginia. His commercial transactions appear to have been so extensive and successful that after his death (October, 1628), his brother John Persey, or Peissly, who claimed a debt of £496, informed the English Privy Council, in 1633, that his estate "should rise to the sum of £5000," while January 18, 1638-'9, Governor Harvey and the Virginia Council say that eleven years before Abraham Persey "left the best estate that was ever yet known in Virginia, to his daughter, Hill's wife." While Captain Samuel Matthews, who married Persey's widow, was in England in 1638-'9, his estate in Virginia was seized by orders of the Virginia authorities, under pretence that he was largely indebted to Persey's children; but Matthews (who had, March 15, 1633-'4, presented an account of the estate which came into his hands in 1629, stated that the most part of it was in tobacco, which at that time yielded not 2d clear of charges, the plantation Persey had lived on and a house and store at James City, were "of the greatest value," but because of the high price none would purchase), appealed to the Privy Council and after an investigation, he obtained judgment in his favor, the Council directing all of his estate of every kind to be returned to him, and full satisfaction made for his losses; and at the same time rejecting a petition of Hill against Matthews. It is evident that it was clear that Matthews had been virtually robbed. As Harvey married the widow of Richard Stephens and daughter of Persey, the whole proceeding was doubtless (though his claim does not appear) on his part a job, and another evidence of his infinite

capacity for rascality. Among other lands Abraham Persey owned Flowerdieu Hundred (1,000 acres), and Weyanoke (2,200 acres), which he purchased from Sir George Yeardley (Hening I, 145). In his will, dated March, 1626, "Abraham Piersey of Piersey's Hundred, Esquire," directs that all his estate in Virginia (after legacies to his brother John Piersey, in England, £20 sterling, sister Judith Smithson, £20 sterling, and his wife's son, Nathaniel West, £20 sterling), shall be sold, and gives his wife one-third and one-twelfth, and his daughters Mary and Elizabeth "the other one-third part, one-sixth part and one-twelfth part." He names as overseers of his estate in Virginia and assistants to his wife, his well beloved friends Mr. Grevil Pooley, Minister, and Mr. Richard Kingsmill, of James City Island, Gentleman; and, for business in England, his well beloved friend Mr. Delionel Russell, of London, Merchant. A copy of the will (which has been printed in Neill's *Virginia Carolorum*), sent to England in 1634, was attested by "Ben. Harryson, Cl. Con." [Clerk of the Council]; Persey was a widower when he came to Virginia, and married in 1625, Frances, widow of Nathaniel West, of West and Shirley Hundred, a brother of Lord Delaware. In 1629 she married (III) Captain Samuel Matthews (also a widower), afterwards Governor of Virginia.

Persey's issue by his first marriage was: I Elizabeth, born 1610; came to Virginia in the *Southampton*, 1623, and married, as is stated in a later patent, [1] Captain Richard Stephens, member of the Council; [2] Sir John Harvey, Governor; II Mary, born 1614; came to Virginia with her sister; married before 1638, Thomas Hill. At the date named she and her husband were living in Virginia, and had two children.

Sainsbury's Abstracts contain several petitions, letters, orders, &c., relating to Persey's estate, and the seizure of that of Matthews.

(24) MAURICE THOMPSON, [1] of Elizabeth City, gentleman; who has remained in the colony four years, 150 acres midway between "Newport's Newse," [2] and Blunt Point. Head rights: George Tompson and John Bembridge. 1624.

NOTES.

[1] The first of Maurice Thompson's family recorded in the visitation of Hertfordshire, 1634, was Robert Thompson "that come out of ye North," married and had Maurice, of Cheshunt, Hertfordshire, who married Katherine Harvay, and had Ralph Thompson, of Walton, Hertfordshire, living in 1634, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Harsnett, and had issue I Maurice (the patentee); II George (who for a time lived in Va.); III William (lived in Va.); IV Paul (lived in Va.); V

Robert ; VI Elizabeth, married—Stokes, rector of Walton. There was also a sister, or half-sister of these, Mary, wife of Captain William Tucker, of Virginia.

Maurice Thompson came to Virginia in 1620, and after remaining several years returned to England, and settled in London, where, as early as 1636, he was a merchant. He was a man of great enterprise in business affairs, and also took part in public life.

He began a fishery at Cape Ann (Winthrop); in 1641, with a company, he was erecting sugar works in Barbadoes. And a little later was endeavoring to establish a trade in bullocks from Virginia to those islands. He took the side of the Parliament during the Rebellion, and in December, 1649, was examined by a committee of Admiralty as to what the interests of the Commonwealth required in Virginia. His eldest son, Sir Jno. Thompson, long a prominent member of the House of Commons, was created May 4, 1696, Baron Haversham.

In the English Public Record Office, is an information, dated June 24, 1666, in which it is stated that a Dutchman had been heard to say that the intelligence by which their cruisers had been so successful, had been derived from Maurice Thompson, and his "brother Major." He, it continues, had always been violent against Kingly government; was intimate with Cromwell; sat on some of the high Courts of Justice, and sentenced some of the beheaded lords. That he was a poor man in Virginia; but had gotten a great estate, chiefly from the King's party. The persons to whom this report was referred appear to ignore the spy's charge; but find that at the beginning of the war, Maurice Thompson, Hugh Peters and Nicholas Corsellis, a dutchman, went to Holland to collect money for the distressed Protestants in Ireland. There is also a statement that his brother, Major Robert Thompson, was so great with Cromwell, that he had nearly married his daughter; he began with nothing, but rose high enough to purchase £2,200 in Bishops' lands, and lost it at the Restoration, so he brags he hates not the persons, but the office of Bishops; he was six years a navy commissioner for the Protector, and is bold, full of malice and embittered against government.

Major Robert Thompson owned considerable estates, both in New and Old England, and from the notes appended to his will printed in Mr. Water's invaluable "Gleanings," in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, much of the information here given in regard to the brothers has been obtained. Of Colonel George Thompson, who was also in Virginia, the report of 1666, quoted above, says that he lost a leg fighting against the King, but got a great estate. When the army had fallen into a posture of a brand-iron, with the Rump in the middle, threatening a battle royal, this Colonel George Thompson, with some thousands in St. Georges-in-the-Fields, Southwark, and with Bibles in

their hands, and good swords also, they declared for King Jesus, which signified what they pleased, except King Charles.

George Thompson was born 1603, came to Virginia 1623; was a member of the House of Burgesses for Elizabeth City county, Virginia, 1629, and in the same year was a lieutenant in a force sent against the Indians. Was appointed a commissioner (Justice) for Elizabeth City, March 20, 1628-'9.

Paul Thompson, born 1611, and William Thompson, born 1614, also came to Virginia. The latter, certainly, returned to England, was knighted, and was a Governor of the East India Company in the reign of Charles II.

In 1624, Captain Wm. Tucker had a patent, and among the "head rights" were his "wives bretheren," George, Paul and William Thompson, who all came in the *George*, 1623, also appear as a part of his "muster" in the census of 1624-'5, (Hotten). In 1636, W. Tucker, Maurice Thompson, George Thompson, and others, had a joint grant of land.

[2] It is uncertain whether this place was so called in memory of some particular occasion when news was received from Captain Christopher Newport, or whether it was merely in accordance with the fashion of alliterative names then in vogue, of which Jordon's Journey, Chaplin's Choice, and Pace's Paines are examples.

As in the case of Westover, Shirley, and other early names of localities or settlements, Newports News became later the name of a plantation. In 1771, in an advertisement in the Virginia Gazette, William Digges warns persons against hunting or shooting on his "plantation of Newports News," lying in the counties of Warwick and Elizabeth City. It has now, as all know, become the site of a flourishing town and port.

(25) JOHN SALFORD, [1] of "Kiccoŋghtan in the Corporation of Elizabeth City," as his first dividend, to be doubled by the Company when he shall sufficiently plant and people the same; 100 acres between Blunt Point and Newport News, adjoining the lands of Morris Thompson and Pharoah Flinton, due him as here unto his sister Sarah Salford, deceased, an ancient planter. Granted by Sir Francis Wyatt, Kt., Governor; December 1st, 1624.

NOTE.

[1] In 1624-'5 the "Muster of the Robert Salford" (as given in the list printed in Hotten's "Emigrants &c.") included himself, aged 56, who came in the *John and Francis*, 1611; John Salford, aged 24, who came in the *George*, 1616; Mary Salford, aged 24, who came in the *Bona Nava*, 1620, and two servants. See patent No. 33, *post*.

(26) PHAROAH FLINTON, [1] of Kiccoughtan, in the Corporation of Elizabeth City, Gentleman, an ancient planter, as his first dividend, 150 acres between Newport and Blunt Point, adjoining the lands of John Salford and Lieutenant Giles Allington, 100 acres thereof in his own right, and 50 for the transportation out of England of Hugh Hall, who came in the *Margarett and John*, 1623. Granted by Wyatt December 1st, 1624.

NOTE.

[1] Pharoah (or "Farrar," as the name is given in Hotten), Flinton, was born in 1589, and came to Virginia in the *Elizabeth* in 1612. In 1624-'5, Jane Flinton, aged 38, who came in the *Elizabeth*, 1612, was included in his "Muster."

(27) LIEUTENANT GILES ALLINGTON, [1] of Kiccoughtan, in the Corporation of Elizabeth City, Gentleman; an ancient planter, 100 acres, as his first dividend, situated between Newport News and Blunt Point. Granted by Wyatt, December 1st, 1624.

[1] He was a member of the Virginia Company in 1620, and probably was of the family of Allington, of Horseheath, Cambridgeshire (Barons Allington), among whom the name Giles was a favorite for many generations.

(28) WILLIAM BENTLEY, [1] of Kiccoughtan, in the Corporation of Elizabeth City "a new planter who came over into this country at his owne charges in the *Jacob*, this present year, 1624;" for his first dividend 50 acres between Newport Næws and Blunt Point. Granted by Wyatt, December 1st, 1624.

NOTE.

[1] William Bentley was born in 1589, and was a member of the House of Burgesses from Nutmeg Quarter, October, 1629.

In June, 1698, John Bentley and his wife Margaret were plaintiffs in a suit in York county.

(27) THOMAS GODBYE, [1] of Kiccoughtan, in the Corporation of Elizabeth City, yeoman; an ancient planter; as his first dividend, 100 acres between Newport News and Blunt Point. Granted by Wyatt, December 1st, 1624.

NOTE.

[1] Thomas Godbye was born in 1587, and came to Virginia in the *Deliverance*, 1608. Joane Godbye, aged 42, who came in the *Flying Hart*, 1621, was included in his "Muster," 1624-'5.

(30) JOHN TAYLOR, of Newport's News, yeoman; an ancient planter, as one-half of his first dividend; 50 acres in the parish of Kiccoughtan, in the Corporation of Elizabeth City, adjoining the land of John Powell. Granted by Wyatt, September 10, 1624.

"This patent resigned in court the twenty-eighth of November, 1633, and his whole dividend for his owne p'son, being an old planter, of one hundred acres was granted unto him to take up where he shall judge convenient, and fifty more is granted for his wife Rebecca Rabenning, who came in the *Bonny besse*, about 1623, and as he hath paid her owne passage, which he is to make proof of.

Teste mee

WILLI CLAYBORNE," [Secretary.]

(31) JOHN POWELL, [1] of Newports News, yeoman, an ancient planter; as his first dividend, 150 acres in the corporation of Elizabeth City, 100 acres thereof in his own right, and 50 for his servant, Thomas Deaxter, whom he bought of Captain Robert Sheppard, [2] he, (Deaxter,) came in the *Mary Providence*, 1623. Granted by Wyatt, September 20, 1624.

NOTE.

[1] John Powell was born 1696, and came to Virginia in the *Swallowe*, 1609. In 1624-'5 his "muster" included Katherine Powell, born 1603, came to Virginia in the *Flying Hart*, 1622, and John Powell, born in Virginia. He was a member of the House of Burgesses in September, 1632, for the district "from Water's Creeke to Maries Mount." John Powell (possibly there were two) was a member of the House of Burgesses, from Elizabeth City, 1657-58, 1659-60, 1663, and 1666-1676.

John Powell, the patentee, had other sons. In 1651, Benjamin Powell of New Poquoson, York County, made a deed for land patented by John Powell, his father, February 6, 1635. On June 7, 1657, Benjamin Powell, of New Poquoson, deeded land to his brother, William Powell; and on October 5, 1655, there is a deed from William Powell, of York, and his wife, Mary, daughter of Wm. Tapley, deceased. There was long a family of Powells in York county, in which the name Benjamin frequently appeared. Benjamin Powell was elected member of the Common Council of Williamsburg 1767, and Benjamin Powell appointed a Justice of York, 1784.

(32) CAPTAIN WILLIAM TUCKER, [1] "Now commander of Kiccoughtan;" for his first dividend, 150 acres due him for the transportation out of England at his own charges of "Georg Tompson, Paule Tompson, and William Tompson, his wives bretheren," [2] the said land

being in Elizabeth City, and adjoining those of Richard Boulton, and John Powell. Granted by Wyatt, September 20, 1624.

NOTES.

[1] Captain William Tucker was born 1589, and came to Virginia in the *Mary & James*, 1610; was a member of the Virginia Company, 1620; the House of Burgesses, 1623-'4; appointed to the Council, March 4, 1626, and was a member, and perhaps later was first in the commission (of the peace), in Elizabeth City, Sept., 1632. In Nov., 1623, Mr. Raymond reported to a court of the Virginia Company, that he was in Virginia in May preceeding, when "Istan, the great king sent (to Sir Francis Wyat), word that if he would send some ten or twelve Englishmen unto him, he would deliver all the rest of the captive English he had, and would also deliver his brother, Opachancano (who was the author of the massacre) into the hands of the English either alive or dead; and some days before that he, the said Raymond, came from Virginia, Captain Tucker with some twelve more was gone to do this exploit." (Proceedings of Virginia Company, Virginia Historical Society Collections, Vol. II, 237).

In 1625, he owned three of the twenty negroes in Virginia.

William Tucker's extensive business as a merchant is shown by a letter from Governor Harvey to the Commissioners for Virginia, May 27, 1632, in which he recommends that Captain William Tucker (then in England, as he had been in March, 1629-30), who left behind him well furnished stores, not to be sold but at excessive rates, should contract for three or more years for all the Tobacco of the growth of Virginia. (Sainsbury's Abstracts.) In 1633, he was one of the Commissioners appointed by the King to superintend the government of Virginia.

Mrs. Mary, wife of Captain William Tucker, was born 1599, and came in the *George*, 1623. In 1624-'5, they had one child, Elizabeth, born in Virginia.

Captain Wm. Tucker was possibly ancestor of a family of the name, resident in Elizabeth City county, at the date of its earliest extant records, 1693.

[2] See note to grant to Maurice Thomson (24).

(33) ROBERT Salford, [1] of Kiccoughtan, in the Corporation of Elizabeth City, yeoman; 100 acres for his life and with reversion to his son John Salford; the said land being a neck lying at the mouth of the creek "commonly called Salford's creek," and adjoining the land of Miles Prickett, and of said Salford. Due him in right of his wife Joane, deceased, ancient planter; by the "Curtisye of England" during her

[sic] life and after his death to descend to the said John Salford, his son by the said Joane. Granted by Wyatt, September 20, 1620.

NOTE.

[1] See note to patent No. 25.

(34) JOHN BUSH, [1] of Kiccoughtan, in the Corporation of Elizabeth City, gentleman, who came over in the *Neptune*, at his own charge, in 1618; 300 acres, 50 in his own right, 150 for the transportation out of England of his wife Elizabeth, and his children, Elizabeth and Mary Bush, who all came in the *Guift*, 1619; and 100 acres for the transportation of his two servants, Thomas Hand and William Pucker, who came in the *Charles*, 1621; said land being in the parish of Kiccoughtan, adjoining the lands of Lieutenant Albino Lupo and of William Julian, and bordering on the main river. Granted by Wyatt, 1624.

NOTE.

[1] In June, 1622, the King referred to the Virginia Company for answer, a petition from William Kempe, stating that John Bush, having two houses paid for before Governor Yeardley came, was turned out by him, and Captain Neuce put in possession of the same, contrary to all right and equity, whereby he lost all his goods, and his wife, in that extremity, was made dangerously sick. And also, that the brother of the said John Bush, being then dead in the house, and his wife in delicate health, was likewise turned out. (Proceedings of Virginia Company, Virginia Historical Society, I, 190).

It would seem from several petitions that Bush and others were on land claimed by the Company. This latter body referred the matter to the authorities in Virginia. The census gives a John Bush as among those buried at Elizabeth City, in 1624. John Bush, aged 17 years, was among the passengers to Virginia in the *Transport*, of London, July 4, 1635. In the census of 1624-'5, the "Muster" of Susan Bush, in Elizabeth City, included herself, aged 20, who came in the *George*, 1617; Sarah Spence, aged 4, born in Virginia, and five servants.

(35) LIEUTENANT ALBINO LUPO, [1] of Kiccoughtan, gentleman, an ancient planter; as his first dividend, 350 acres in the parish of Kiccoughtan, aforesaid, adjoining the lands of Elizabeth Lupo, his wife, and of John Bush, and extending along the banks of the main river 180 poles, "namely, five pole exceeding the quantatie ordinarily allowed in p'portion by the water side;" 100 acres, due for his personal adventure, and 250 for the transportation from England, at his own costs, of five servants, namely: John Slaughter and John Hayes, who

came in the *George*, 1617; Hester Wheeler, in the *George*, 1617; Daniel Palmer, "whose passage he defrayed unto John Downham, [2] of the parish of Kiccoughtan, yeoman, out of the *Warwick*, 1621;" and Elizabeth Hayden, who came in the *London Merchant*, 1620. Granted by Wyatt, September 1st, 1624.

NOTES.

[1] Albino Lupo was born 1584, and came to Virginia in 1610. His wife, Elizabeth, born 1597, and came to Virginia in 1616. In 1624-'5, they had one child, Temperence, who was born in Virginia, in 1620; and at that time (1625) Philip Lupo, who was born in 1582, and came in 1621, was living with them. From the names these persons would appear to have been Italians, but must have been Protestants, or Albino Lupo could not have held a commission.

[2] John Downham, or Downman, as the name was usually spelt, was born in 1592, and came to Virginia in the *John and Francis*, 1614. Elizabeth Downman, doubtless his wife, was born in 1599, came in the *Warwick*, 1621. At the census of 1624-'5 (when they lived in Elizabeth City), Moyes Stones, aged 16, who had come in the *Bone Bes*, 1623, lived with them.

"The John Downman," was appointed one of the commissioners or Elizabeth City, March, 1628-'9 (Hening, I, 133), and was a member of the House of Burgesses from the same, October, 1629.

(36) ELIZABETH LUPO, wife of Albino Lupo, of Kiccoughtan in the corporation of Elizabeth City, as her first dividend, 50 acres in the parish of Kiccoughtan, abutting on the broad creek, and adjoining the land of Albino Lupo. Due her by order of Court out of England. Granted by Wyatt, September 20, 1624.

(37) THOMAS SPILMAN, [1] of Kiccoughtan in the Corporation of Elizabeth City, gentleman; 50 acres, for his first personal dividend, on the broad creek, and the main river, and adjoining the lands of Albino Lupo, and Edward Hill, deceased [2]; "due him as his owne personal right, who came over at his owne Cost in the *Georg*, 1617." Granted by Wyatt, December 1, 1624.

NOTES.

[1] Thomas Spilman was born in 1601, and his wife, Hannah Spilman, was born 1602, and came in the *Bona Nova*, 1620. In 1624-'5, the "muster" of "Mr. Thomas Spilman," included four servants.

The will (made in England) of Thomas Spilman, of Virginia, gent.,

was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. He gives to his daughter, Mary Spilman, in Virginia, all of his property "here" (in England), and to his wife what he has in Virginia. April 24, 1627, administration on his estate, when he is styled "late of Truro, in Cornwall, deceased," was granted to his brother Francis Spilman, during the absence of the relict, Hannah Spilman, in Virginia. (This is another of the wills for which we are indebted to Mr. Waters' skilled researches in the English probate offices, and to the generosity of the New England Historical Genealogical Society in authorizing him to include in his work all of the Colonies).

Another Thomas Spelman, came in the *George*, 1623, and at the census of 1624-'5, was 28 years of age, and was a servant to Richard Stephens.

An earlier representative of the name was Henry Spilman, or Spelman, son of Sir Henry Spilman, the antiquary; who came to Virginia when a young man; was rescued by Pocahontas at the Massacre of Ratcliffe's party in 1609; lived many years among the Patowmeke Indians and acquired the language. In August, 1619, before the first General Assembly, Robert Poole charged Captain Henry Spilman with speaking ill of the Governor "at Opechancona's Court," and in consequence he (Spilman) was degraded from his rank of Captain, and sentenced to serve the Colony for seven years as interpreter to the Governor. In 1622, he was killed by Indians on the Potomac. He wrote a narrative of his experiences in Virginia, which has been printed.

In the York records, 1669, 1674, a Thomas Spilman, who was apparently a resident of the county, is mentioned.

Clement Spilman was appointed a justice of Westmoreland county, November, 1677.

[2] Mr. Edward Hill, of Elizabeth City, is noted by Smith as making a successful resistance during, and holding his ground after the massacre of 1622. He died in May, 1624, and was buried in Elizabeth City on the 15th of that month. His only child (given in the census) was Elizabeth, born in Virginia, who, after his father's death, was living in the family of Thomas Spilman.

In 1620, this Edward Hill had a brother, John Hill, Mercer, of London, and an uncle, Richard Boyle, also living in England. (Calendar of Manchester, MSS.)

Additional Notes.

(TO PATENTS PRINTED IN NO. I, JULY, 1893.)

(10) John Chew was a Justice of York county, 1634, 1652. In 1651, in view of his intended marriage with Miss Rachel Constable, he makes a deed (recorded in York), for certain land, &c. In the records of the same county, Samuel Chew is mentioned, as if living there, in 1657, and Joseph Chew in 1659. From the same it appears that John Chew was dead in 1668, and that his son, Samuel, was living in Anne Arundel county, Maryland, and had a wife, Anne. Samuel Chew was a member of the Council of Maryland in 1669. At Portsmouth, Va., among the records of lower Norfolk county, is a power of Attorney from "Samuel Chew, Esq., of Herrington (not Henington, as printed), and his wife, Anne, sole daughter and heiress of Mr. William Ayres, of Nansemond county."

Larkin³ Chew (son of Joseph,² and grandson of John¹ Chew, the immigrant), returned from Maryland to Virginia, married Hannah Roy ("Madam Hannah Chew," is mentioned in the Spotsylvania records, 1724), settled in the present Spotsylvania; and was a Justice of that county in 1722, Sheriff in 1727 and 1728, and member of the House of Burgesses, 1723 and 1726. He had issue: I Thomas⁴, appointed Justice of Spotsylvania, 1722, and Sheriff, 1724 and 1725, and of Orange, 1745; married Martha Taylor, "sister of President Madison's grandmother, and great grand-aunt of President Taylor"; II Anne⁴, married William Johnston; III John⁴, appointed a Justice of Spotsylvania, 1731; married in 1729 (Spotsylvania Records) Margaret, daughter of Harry Beverley of Spotsylvania; IV Larkin⁴, Sheriff of Spotsylvania, 1739; married, 1733, Mary, daughter of Harry Beverley of Spotsylvania.

From these three brothers descended several branches of the name in Canada, Connecticut, New York, Virginia, Louisiana, &c. Among the individuals who may be noted were Coleby⁵ Chew, of Spotsylvania, killed at Fort Duquesne in 1758, and his brother, Larkin⁵ Chew, of Spotsylvania lieutenant in Byrd's regiment (2d Virginia), whose arm was shattered in action, by a ball, May, 1754 (Petition, Journal of House of Burgesses); John Chew,⁵ of Spotsylvania, an officer in the Revolution, and wounded at Camden (Burke); Samuel Chew, of New Haven, Connecticut, who is said to have been killed by a cannon shot while commanding an American ship (probably a privateer or State ship) in action, during the Revolution; Harry⁵ Chew, who served as adjutant in the Spotsylvania militia in the Revolution, and at a latter day two other gallant soldiers, R. Preston Chew, of Jefferson county (now West Virginia), Colonel C. S. A., Commanding Horse Artillery of Army of Northern Virginia, and

Robert S. Chew, of Fredericksburg (1828, August, 1886), Colonel 30th Virginia Infantry, C. S. A. For genealogies of the Chew family see Thomsons, and "Richmond Critic."

(11) Captain Francis Pott was a Justice of Northampton county, and of the quorum, March, 1656. In 1646, he was in England, and in a letter dated at London, March 26th of that year (and recorded in Northampton county), he tells his nephew, John Pott, that he had been disappointed in collecting money promised him by Mr. Nuthall; that "my cozen, Menefie, hath paid £116 sterling for me," and his nephew is to satisfy the debt out of any of his (Francis Pott's) property, except his negroes; he may expect from him a more ample direction by the next shipping; in postscript says he received £4 more from Mrs. Mary Menifye. He died in 1658, and by his will, dated August 5th, and proved in Northampton, October 11th, 1658, he leaves his property to his nephew, John Pott; kinsmen Henry Perry and wife; godson Argoll Yardly; godson Bishop "on the other side of the bay"; "My Countriman" John Allen; to his (the testator's) sisters, £10 sterling each. Susanna, widow of Captain Pott, married, in 1658 or 1659, William Kendall.

There is recorded in Northampton a power of attorney, dated October 1st, 1660, from John Pott, of Patuxent, Maryland, to John Severne, of Accomac.

(8) There is on record in York county, a power of Attorney from Mrs. Mary Menefie, widow and executrix, of George Menefie, late of Buchland, Charles City county, Esq., deceased.

(12) There is recorded in York, a power of Attorney from William Spencer, of Martin's Hundred, James City county, Gent., February, 1657. In the same county (York), in 1658, William Spencer was appointed guardian of his sons-in-law (step-sons), Peregrine and Thomas Bland.

(2) Read "Pashbehay" instead of the various renderings given.